

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

Vol. XVIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 22ND, 1891.

NUMBER 38

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

*Pacific Steam Navigation Company,
United States & Brazil Mail S.S. Co.,
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.*

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*Commercial Union (Fire & Marine)
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The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies;
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Official Directory

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Office hours 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. E. H. CONGER, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 3.

GEORGE H. WYNDHAM, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 20, Largo da Carioca.

O. H. DOCKERY, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 3, Travessa de D. Manoel.

WM. GEO. ABBOYTT, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a. m.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo da Cattedra. English services at 11:30 a. m. Sundays, and 7:30 p. m. on Fridays.

Portuguese services at 11:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sundays; 7 p. m. Tuesday.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor.

Residence: 41 Rua S. Salvador. (Caixa 384).

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua de Petropolis N. 9.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 12:30 p. m. Gospel preaching, at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays.

Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m. The Lord's Supper is celebrated on the first Sunday of the month, at 7 p. m., and on the third Sunday, at 11 a. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur; just returned from a visit to Berlin to study Dr. Kuch's new remedy for tuberculosis. Office and residence: Rua da Alameda No. 29, from 2 to 4 p. m.

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office 51, Rua das Oureas. Hours, from 12 to 3. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33. Botafogo. Telephone 1559.

Dr. C. Feldhaagen, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Casa from 2 to 4, Praça General Osorio No. 63. Res. Rua Marquez de Abrantes No. 57. Telephone 1138.

Dr. Oliveira Aguiar, Physician. Residence: Praça Duque de Caxias No. 29. Telephone 1147. Office: Rua do Ouvidor No. 145, hours from 2 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Edmundo de Oliveira, of Rio de Janeiro School of Medicine. Fevers, accouchements, operations. Special consultations at private houses and on board vessels. Rua das Oureas No. 35.

Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital. Office, Rua do Hospicio residence 108 Rua Marquez de Abrantes, 1 to 3 p. m.

Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION. No. 10 Rua da Imperatriz. Saude. Bethel service 7 p. m. Sundays and Mondays. Reading-room open from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. Cooperation solicited. EDWARD E. WESSON, Missionary.

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Established Houses in Brazil can secure exclusive rights on specialties.

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121, RUA DA QUITANDA.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

CAIXA DO CORREIO 248.

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CAPITAL—1,000,000\$000, or £100,000 Sterling.

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ESTABLISHED 182.

THE ONLY ENGLISH HOTEL IN THE CITY.

Provided with first-class accommodations, baths, attendance, etc. All information given by the Proprietor personally.

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Trains leave Cosme Velho for Corcovado on week days at 6.30, 8.30, 12.2. m., 3 and 5.30 p. m.; returning from Paineiras at 7.30, 10.30 a. m., 2, 4.45 and 8 p. m. On Sundays and Holidays for Corcovado at 6.30, 8.30, 11.4 a. m., 12.30, 2, 4.30, 5 and 6.30 p. m.; from Paineiras at 8.30, 10.30, 11.35 a. m., 1.05, 4.35, 4.05, 5.35, 7.05 and 9 p. m. Take the yellow car (Laranjeiras) at the Largo da Carioca 45 minutes before the departure of trains.

HOTEL WHYTE.—TIJUCA.

The Proprietor begs to advise his friends and customers, and the public in general, that from the 1st December forward this old and popular establishment will be known under the denomination of

TIJUCA HOTEL

And also that full authority has been granted by the Proprietor for the management of the same, to

Mr. Charles W. Tross.

This beautifully-situated hotel, so well known for its healthfulness and accessibility to the city, will continue to offer the best of entertainment to travellers seeking to escape the heat and discomforts of the city. Applications for apartments and transportation of baggage may be made by Telephone 200.

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for foreign and home trade with the interior.

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Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1858.

Reorganized 1879.

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DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
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FROM STEEL PLATES,
WITH SPECIAL SAFETY ARRANGEMENTS TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.
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J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

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Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates, like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

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General and Commission Merchants,

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Gelignite and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

Gelignite is a new and very powerful explosive. Besides possessing great breaking power it commands itself for use in the country by reason of the times, after explosion not being injurious to the workers. On this account alone great advantage is obtained over most explosives, by its use, and more especially when operating in confined places.

Also patent Detonator caps and Bickford's patent fuse. For further information and price, apply to the

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No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

Rio de Janeiro.

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 22,000 engines, and 250,000 cars. This includes 161,000 Freight Cars.

This is 16 per cent of the entire freight-car equipment of the United States.

Orders have been received for 100,000 Quick Action Brakes since December, 1889.

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Norton Megaw & Co.

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Unparalleled Tontine Results.

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The ALLIANÇA Insurance Company,

49, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, 49
RIO DE JANEIRO

Insures against every kind and description of bodily accidents, or exclusively against accidents encountered in one's occupation and on railways, and against loss of life during sea voyages.

By the payment of a trifling sum, any person can guarantee a small fortune to his family in case he should lose his life by accident, or secure ample support for himself and family during a fixed period in case of accidental injury.

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Manager of Section: CARLOS AMERICO DOS SANTOS.

Cable address: **MATER.**
Postoffice address: Caixa No. 1,074.
Telephone: No. 129.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund... 1,328,751
Uncalled capital. 2,400,751

Agents: Cia. Internacional Comercio e Industria
67, Rua 1º de Março. Telephone No. 427.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks Authorized 1870
Marine Risks Authorized 1886.

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Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.
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Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua 1 de Março.

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Watson Ritchie & Co.

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PHENIX FIRE OFFICE

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

Rua de S. Pedro, No. 1—1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital..... £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds... £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

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Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
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Tontine "Endowment" policies of the Equitable maturing this year show, in addition to the 20 years of protection furnished by the assurance, a return in cash of all the premiums paid, with interest at rates, varying according to age, from 6½ to 7 per cent. per annum.

N.B.—No other Company can point to the results of maturing 20-year Tontine Policies.

Companhia União Industrial S. SEBASTIÃO

Share Capital..... R\$ 10,000,000
Debitures..... £ 675,000 alg.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Comprises the following factories:

FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. JOÃO

Hessians, coffee bags and Jute goods of all descriptions.

FABRICA DE TECIDOS S. CRISTOVÃO

Cotton, wool and silk goods.

FABRICA NACIONAL DE TECIDOS DE MEIA

Undershirts, hosiery, etc.

FABRICA MANUFACTURA DE RENDAS

Lace goods of all kinds

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Small-ware, pipes, needles, buttons, etc.

TECELAOEM FLUMINENSE

Gimpes, fringes, gold and silver lace, embroidery, etc.

FABRICA DE FERRO GALVANIZADO.

Galvanized iron roofing sheets, zinc tiles, bathys, kitchen ware, silver and nickel plating, etc.

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Rio de Janeiro.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,

RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE

AND MONTEVIDEO

AGENCIES:

BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

Capital..... £ 1,250,000
Capital paid up..... 625,000
Reserve fund..... 450,000

Draws on:

Messrs. GAYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.,

LONDON.

Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co.,

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Messrs. J. H. SCHROEDER & Co.,

HAMBURG.

BANCO S. PAULO E RIO DE JANEIRO.

42 RUA DO HOSPIÇO

(provisionally)

Capital: subscribed..... 25,000,000\$000
do realized..... 7,500,000\$000
Reserve Fund..... 557,000\$000

Transacts every description of Banking business.

Draws on S. Paulo, Santos and other cities in the State of S. Paulo.

Receives money on deposit on the following conditions:

In account current..... 4%

By bills at fixed date:

From 2 to 5 months..... 5%

6 to 9 do..... 6%

10 to 12 do..... 7%

Stamps for account of the bank.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital..... 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,930)

Draws on:

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Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Boettger-Krah,

June 1891

Directors.

Companhia Marques Limitada.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Stores: 84 Rua S. Pedro, and 78 Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

Dealers and Importers of all kinds of Machinery and appliances.

Ton, Steam, Gas, and Water piping.

Painting, Belling, Rubber, Asbestos, etc.

Contracts made for erecting and constructing any machinery.

Manufacturers of Nails, Railway spikes, and bolts. Also

Lens, Gas, and Water piping.

GEORGE ARMSTRONG, President.

J. F. MARQUES, Secretary. JOHN REID, Treasurers

Caixa do Correio 841. Telephone 355.

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Recommended brands:

Hungarian Claret,

Château Palugay,

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TOKAY WINE

is the best recommendation for convalescents from fever and climatic diseases, recommended by most of the medical authorities, especially for females and children.

Sole Importers:

Rombauer & Co.

78, General Camara,

Rio de Janeiro

By Order of the Liquidators.

For sale by public auction, within the Faculty Hall, Glasgow (unless previously disposed of privately in whole or in part) on Tuesday, the 13th day of October, 1891, at 2 o'clock p.m., the following properties of the La Plata Steam Navigation Company, Limited, in liquidation, trading as situated in the Republics of Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, South America.

The Fleet of the Company consists of 34 Passenger Steamers, 10 Cargo Steamers, 2 Seagoing Steamers, 5 Tugs, 2 Steam Launches, 27 Sailing Lighters, and 3 Pinnaces. Also, the Engine and Reparing Sheds, Ground and Slips at Salto, on the River Uruguay, with all Tools and Effects, thereon, except Consumable Articles or Stores, which can be had at a Valuation, if desired.

The Whole at the Upset Price of £ 450,000, a Desirable Purchase for any Person, Company, or Syndicate. The Company, after consolidating their business, began working with the United Fleet acquired by them at the beginning of 1888. The results obtained during that and the following year, and until the business of the Company began to be affected by the financial troubles in South America, were very satisfactory. During the two years referred to, the average clear Revenue, after deducting all Charges and Interest thereon, left a sum available for Depreciation and Profit of £ 100,000. This sum was sufficient to justify a purchase at the above price, even in the present depressed state of the Republics.

The Fleet and Works, and the various branches of the River and Coasting Services are being maintained at present in full working, and in good order.

The Vessels and Shipbuilding Yard can be inspected, and all further information required on application to the Subscribers, or to the Manager of the Company in Buenos Ayres.

THOS JACKSON, C.A., Liquidator

M. P. KERRICK,

15 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow.

15 Sep. 91.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, a synopsis of the monthly balances of local banks, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 20\$000 per annum for Brazil.

\$10.00 or £2 abroad (24\$ when paid here)

SINGLE COPIES: 400 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 17 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SEPTEMBER 22nd, 1891.

If the *Pais* is correctly informed, the Argentines are making very suspicious preparations for war. Our contemporary says that orders have been sent to Europe for the speedy completion of the naval vessels ordered, and that the troops are being armed with a new gun and are being actively drilled. This is in reality no more than Brazil is doing, and we more than suspect that the facts are really no more alarming than the daily exercise of troops in the streets of Rio de Janeiro and the recent purchases of arms. In view of the disposition of Congress to reduce the army to 15,000 or 18,000 men—which would then be much larger than under the monarchy—there is some reason for believing that these telegrams have been prepared for the special purpose of defeating such action. Our Argentine exchanges show no signs of a bellicose feeling down there, nor do the regular press telegrams indicate any

such sentiment. Argentina is certainly in no condition for war even were her government desirous of such a variation from the troubles now afflicting that country. We are therefore inclined to believe these telegrams to be either a gross misconception of some very simple military movement down there, or they have been manufactured solely for the purpose of preventing Congress from reducing the excessive number of men in the Brazilian army fixed by the provisional government.

The past week has been one of exceptional interest in financial and legislative circles because of the special reports on the financial situation presented by the investigating committee appointed by the Chamber of Deputies, and by the minister of finance. The first was presented to the Chamber on the 16th, and was by itself exceptionally short and direct. After stating the scope of the inquiry, the report goes direct to the root of the difficulty—the over-emission of currency and the confusion now existing in the laws governing this emission. The committee also finds that the Banco da Republica has contributed largely to the present situation by the part which it has taken in encouraging and assisting speculation. To remedy these evils and restore the credit of this market the committee proposes:—(1) to annul the contract celebrated with the Banco da Republica for redemption of paper money; (2) to use the interest on the apolices deposited by the Banco dos Estados Unidos and other foreign banks for the redemption of the currency issued by the state; (3) to convert all notes of 25 and under by an issue of silver; (4) to limit the issue of bank notes to the amount now in circulation and prohibit further issues; (5) to restore the gold deposited in the Treasury to secure circulation, and to reduce all deposits to one common basis; (6) to oblige the Banco da Republica to reduce within three years to one-fourth of its emission the accounts of "accounts current with collateral and guarantees" and "indebtedness of banks and companies," in the proportion of at least one-third per annum; (7) to require the presentation of monthly balance sheets. In the opinion of many the proposal of the committee does not go far enough and its restrictions are not strong enough. The present emission is something over 450,000,000, and it is depreciated between 40 and 50 per cent. It is therefore believed that the volume is too great and should be at once reduced. It is also urged that the Banco da Republica, which has done almost nothing for commerce, should be either liquidated, or radically reformed. In our opinion, the bank should be reorganized and transformed into a bank of deposits and emission, governed by a practical banker and having a board of directors composed of the managers of the leading banks. The report of the minister of finance was published on the morning of the 20th, and is an insufferably long, pedantic and inconclusive document. It does not formulate a project, or scheme, for improving the situation, but seeks to define the bases on which such a project should be framed. In this sense the minister argues that the present emission is not too large, that agricultural labor and the great number of new companies and enterprises require more money, that import duties should be collected in gold, that the tariff should be reorganized for the protection of national industries, and that the state railways should be leased. He proposes that the Banco da Republica should have the exclusive right to issue paper money, being obliged to acquire the issues of other banks. This issue he would fix at a maximum of 600,000,000, the treasury notes to be withdrawn gradually and substituted by bank notes. The gold deposited in the Treasury to guarantee circulation he would sell, substituting it with gold apolices. It must be confessed that the plan affords very little hope for an improvement. If the present issue is so excessive as to cause depreciation, then certainly 150,000,000 more must logically cause further depreciation, and this decline in value will be accelerated still more by the proposed substitution of the gold deposits by apolices. Such a step would send exchange below 10 at a run, where it would remain until better counsels should prevail.

A translation of the reports of the special committee of the Chamber and the minister of finance will be published next week as a supplement to THE RIO NEWS.

THE MINAS AND RIO RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

To the Shareholders.

The directors of this company issued a circular dated 1st May, 1891, giving the result of Mr. Hunt's visit to Rio, which no doubt to the majority of the shareholders will seem satisfactory, as this is the only source from which they can receive any information respecting their property.

As late general manager for the company in Brazil and as a large shareholder, I think it my duty to contest several statements made in that circular, as they are misleading in fact and give an erroneous value of the negotiations, etc., concluded with the Minas company.

For better reference my observations are made in the same numerical order as those in the circular.

1.—There is no doubt the provisional government had resolved to adhere to their determination, etc., but Mr. Hunt was informed, on the best authority, their days were numbered, and that every justice would be done to the company by their successors. This fact has since been proved in the case of other companies.

For some reasons best known to himself Mr. Hunt could not get beyond the Minas company, "through whose influence only, the government cancelled your concessions, and afterwards gave them, although on somewhat different conditions, to that company," although at the same time, "as a blind," he was eventually in treaty with others for the sale of the whole concern!

It was too great a hurry to return to Europe with the Minas company in his pocket, and although he was in Rio and Petropolis a little more than a month, he never once visited your property.

4.—Correct in fact, although it was well known that the conditions, etc., would be altered, as in similar cases.

5.—The extra length of the line was in consequence of the change in the route after the contract was signed, "and at the express wish of the directors." They say the government would have not favored an application for a guarantee in a larger amount for construction, suppose this was so, although inadmissible, why did they not accept the proposal made through me, to construct the line and find the necessary capital here, on the very same conditions as those in question.

The network of railways acquired by the Minas company, look well on paper.

6.—As proved in my letter to the Board dated 11th February, 1891, it is not in the power of the Minas company to bring the whole of the traffic in this zone, over the Minas and Rio railway.

7.—The Minas and Rio company "have ceded" to the Minas company the right to construct all lines from kilometre 106 "and not at the terminus of their railway, kilometre 170, as stated in the circular."

This is very serious and prejudicial to the future interests of your property. Vide same letter.

8.—The Minas company pay £15,000 only for the Passos concession. "Have they done so? I was informed in London they had given bills for the amount."

The directors were offered £50,000 for the same concession and with equal guarantees as to bringing the traffic over their line.

4.—This clause is worthless as the Minas company are making the line to Salto.

Another company is going to Lamary with a more direct line, so even should the Minas company construct this branch, which is very doubtful, you will lose all this valuable traffic and from that district.

8.—The federal government agreed to ratify the contract, if the Minas and Rio company would expressly renounce all their claims for indemnity for loss, etc., through the provisional government having cancelled their concession.

The company claimed 5,000 contos (say £500,000) and here the present government actually annul the company's right to indemnity. With this weapon in their hands, the directors would most certainly have obtained from the federal government a more advantageous concession than the one they have lost, and of this they were duly informed.

Why is this claim and these facts kept back from the shareholders?

9.—With all due deference to the directors the contract entered into by Mr. Hunt is considered here by several shareholders and the public in general to be most disastrous and the worst possible for the interests of your company.

10.—The position of the S. Paulo railway is totally different to that of the Minas and Rio. The former commands the only line to the port of Santos, whereas the latter is "saturnated" by other companies to the port of Rio, and without break of gauge.

11.—The extreme end of the Minas company is "projected" to join the Mogyana with a large detour.

The Oeste de Minas goes straight to the Mogyana from Lavras, so even "when" the Minas company have constructed their network, the future traffic from Goyaz will not pass over the Minas and Rio.

The Vagaa Supacuna have just acquired a line from the extreme end of the Mogyana, from Cataltu through Matto Grosso to the frontier of Bolivia, so that all the vast traffic from these important states will eventually pass over these two companies' systems to the ports of Angra dos Reis and Rio de Janeiro, without break of gauge!

12.—"The Sapucaia company accepted Mr. Hunt's contract for the sale of the Minas and Rio property for the large sum of two and a half millions sterling." This proposal, coming as it did, should have been submitted to the shareholders, for although I do not agree with the present panic and pessimist view towards Brazil, in whose resources and future development European people show such a lamentable ignorance, the sum offered and the conditions imposed were such that at least grave error in judgment was committed by the directors in refusing the same on their own responsibility alone.

This offer meant at least £38 for every £20 share, when at the very time the shares were quoted at 1½ to 20½.

In February, 1890, the Empresa de Obras Publicas in Brazil proposed to construct the Salto

extension and Lamary branch on the same conditions as those accepted by your company with the government.

The first payment was to be made 12 months after the works had been commenced, and if the company were not then in a position to pay, and providing no extension of time could be agreed upon, then the lines were *ipso facto* to belong to the Empire.

I strongly advised the directors to accept this contract in a modified form, "as it was then the only means left to prevent the cancelling of the concession."

This they did not do, and my fears were confirmed.

14.—The reasons for my resignation are fully given in letters referred to and subsequent ones.

These should be seen by the shareholders, for by so doing they will find had my advice been followed, or had I been even supported with capital, to the same extent and in the same proportion as "that I had expended out of my own pocket for the interests of the company," the position of affairs would be different now.

There was a certainty that in the near future your property would have been one of the best paying railways in Brazil, whereas, by the policy adopted, it will, after the expiration of the government guarantee, sink low down in the scale and possibly become a non-paying dividend line.

The foregoing views I gave personally during July and August last when in London. I only regret my inability to attend the next general meeting to move a resolution, to furnish further facts and explanations, and substantiate the same, not that I think it will be carried, for as usual the directors will no doubt have the voting power behind them.

FRANCIS R. FENN.

Rio de Janeiro, 18th September, 1891.

GOLD DUTIES.

Circular No. 59.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
September 18th 1891. }

Confirming my telegram of this date, I hereby inform the sub-treasury inspectors, for the due effect, that on and after the 15th of October of the present year import or consumption duties on foreign merchandise entered at the custom-houses of the Republic will, in conformity with Art. of Decree No. 804 of Oct. 4, 1890, be paid in gold.

To facilitate entries, the Banco da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil will furnish to the sub-treasuries checks payable in gold, which importers may obtain at the exchange of the day and which, when presented at the custom-houses, must be accepted in payment of duties.

In the States in which there are custom-houses where there are no sub-treasuries, checks, in proportion to the demand for them, will be furnished to the former.

In places in which there are no daily quotations of exchange, sub-treasuries will telegraph to the treasury for the rate at which the checks are to be sold, and thereafter the treasury will communicate every Saturday the rate which, in default of notification to the contrary, will be maintained during the following week.

Up to the 14th payments will continue to be made as at present, that is in paper money at the rate of twenty pence per mil reis. — *Barão de Lucena.*

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

"1890" vs. "1891."

This return match was played on September 13th, resulting in a win for "1890" by 6 wickets and 29 runs. The following is the score:

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
A. L. Tweedie, b. Orster	16	b. Fussell	1
E. M. Sanderson, b. Orster	16	b. Fussell	1
P. S. Barber, b. Orster	6	b. Gepp, b. Fussell	8
W. Fletcher, b. Fussell	1	b. Gepp, b. Fussell	5
H. Alington, b. Orster	1	b. Gepp	2
H. Horn, b. Orster	1	b. Orster	9
J. Ashton, b. Fussell	8	b. Smith, b. Orster	10
A. C. Iley, ct. Wyard	1		
b. Fussell	1	b. Orster	2
C. Broad, b. Fussell	5	b. Fussell	1
J. Lockley, not out	4	not out	1
Extras	5	Extras	6
Total	47	Total	26

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
I. Smith, b. Barber	1	b. Ashton	22
C. W. Young, b. Ashton	32		
H. Mues, b. Barber	4		
F. J. Colbourne, b. Ashton	1		
H. G. Gepp, b. Ashton	1	not out	37
T. Fussell, b. Ashton	1	not out	13
W. T. Orster, b. Barber	7	b. Barber	13
A. Self, ct. Broad, b. Barber	2		
E. Wynd, not out	3		
b. Broad, not out	3	b. Horn, b. Tweedie	5
Extras	3	Extras	5
Total	53	Total	79

F. J. COLBOURNE, Hon. Sec.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

The Argentine senate has approved a bill reducing the duties on tobacco and another approving an extradition treaty with Italy.

Festas are now the order of the day in Chili. The Chileans are apparently trying to forget the bloody tragedy which has just been enacted, and to cover its blood stains with flowers.

The Argentine government has presented a bill to Congress for the grant of a subsidy of \$8,000 gold per month to the La Platense company for a steamship service on the sea and river coasts of that country under the Argentine flag.

The effect of the Uruguayan government to consolidate its debt at a lower rate of interest is not meeting with an unqualified success. Borrowing money and then arbitrarily reducing the interest without the consent of the lender, is a trick not likely to improve the credit of any country, particularly one in so critical a financial condition as Uruguay.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 19th says that an official telegram from Chili states that Bal-maceda had taken refuge at the Argentine legation where, knowing that he would be discovered, he finally committed suicide. The various reports in regard to the whereabouts of the ex-dictator have been most conflicting. From time to time it has been reported that he was concealed in the American legation, that he had fled to the south, that he had taken refuge on a German naval vessel, that he was on a vessel bound for Montevideo, that he had escaped to Peru, that he had taken refuge on the American naval vessel *Baltimore*, that he had crossed the Andes and had arrived at Mendoza, that he had escaped by means of some unknown American vessel on the coast, and now that he has committed suicide in the Argentine legation. A telegram of the 20th confirms the report and states that it was done because it had been arranged to deliver him up to the congressional government.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

SEPTEMBER 12.—Senate.—The bill on compulsory retirement of military officers was rejected. Chamber of Deputies.—There was no quorum.

SEPTEMBER 14.—Senate.—Senator Esteves Junior introduced a bill abolishing the collection of import duties in gold on foreign food products and exempting from freight on government railways and from municipal taxes in this city cattle intended for supplying the market with meat. The same senator introduced a bill authorizing the government to contract with the Banco da Brazil or another banking establishment that in case of confidence for the issue of 500,000,000 for the purpose of aiding manufacturers, railways, colonization, navigation, mining and other internal improvements. With this issue the bank will make loans guaranteed by a mortgage on the property of the borrowers, at 6% interest. The redemption of the issue will be effected in currency at the exchange rate of the day, commencing at the end of the 5th year and continuing at the rate of 4% a year. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Virasoro censured the management of the Telegraph Bureau. Deputy Baptista da Motta moved to inquire by what decree Gen. Deodoro had been promoted from the rank of major-general to that of marshal of the army, and for which of these offices he is drawing pay. The voting of the army bill commenced on the 11th was concluded. The navy bill was voted with amendments in 2nd discussion. By the vote the naval force is fixed at 4,012 national marines, 990 soldiers of the naval battalion, 300 firemen and 3,000 naval apprentices. The bill prohibiting the use of titles and decorations was voted in 2nd discussion.

SEPTEMBER 15.—Senate.—The committee on public works reported against granting the petition of J. J. Fagundes de Rezenze e Silva for an extension for 20 years of the time fixed for beginning operations on his mining grants. The time expires on Jan. 25, 1894. On the question of political affairs in Sergipe there was a debate between Senators Coelho Campos and Rosa Junior. The latter said that the republic has many secret enemies, but that they will not succeed in overthrowing it. Coelho Campos:—"Who are they?" Domingos Vicente:—"Adversaries, probably." Rosa Junior:—"Your irony is misplaced; I was never a conservative, nor a liberal." Domingos Vicente:—"I'm not an adversary; I'm subjugated." Coelho Campos:—"I've been a republican, it is true, since Nov. 15, but I'm an *honorable* republican." Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Barbosa Lima, in inquiring why Lieut. Eduardo Ribeiro had not received the brevet to which he is entitled, said that the present government is an evil that, like a cancer, can only be cured by extirpation. A message was received from the President asking for an appropriation of 1,020,000 for expenses with representing Brazil at the Chicago exhibition. The budget of the department of justice was voted in 2nd discussion, the original estimate of 6,931,106,672 being reduced to 4,542,934,860. The budget committee reported on the estimates of the department of the interior, reducing them from 7,799,072,500 to 4,637,122,500. The committee on legislation reported in favor of passing by a two-thirds vote the vetoed bill limiting the powers of governors of unorganized states.

SEPTEMBER 16.—Senate.—The Senate voted a motion of Senator Amaro Cavalcanti asking for information in regard to the public revenue. Senator Ramo Barcellos introduced a bill for leasing the Central railway. The bill regulating the procedure in impeachment trials was voted in 2nd discussion. The bill regulating land grants was voted in 2nd discussion with some amendments. Chamber of Deputies.—The budget for the department of foreign affairs was voted in 2nd discussion. The bill for collecting duties, part in gold and part in currency, was voted in 1st discussion, and also the bill for establishing custom-houses at Macaché, Gargahai and Angra dos Reis. The special committee of the department of inquiry made its report. In this report the committee says that the greater part of the money issued by the banks has been misapplied, contributing to the organization of companies on unsound bases, to disastrous gambling in shares and to the depreciation of the currency. The committee introduced a bill annulling the contract with the Banco da Republica for the redemption of treasury notes, prohibiting further issues of paper money, requiring the redemption of money withdrawn from the gold deposits made by the banks of issue in the treasury and adopting other measures intended to prepare the way for a return to specie payments.

SEPTEMBER 17.—Senate.—The bill on notes payable to bearer was voted in 2nd discussion. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Antão de Faria introduced a bill authorizing the government to open negotiations with that of the United States for modifying the commercial reciprocity agreement between the two countries. One of the provisions of the bill expressly excludes land and other hog products from the list of articles favored. Another declares that the present agreement will terminate on the 1st of July, 1892, if the United States government declines to enter into negotiations for modifying it. In defending the bill the speaker read documents to prove that Minister Amal

Valente had opposed the agreement. In the 3rd discussion of the army bill an amendment was offered reducing the number of soldiers to 18,000, and another reducing it to 15,000. There was also offered an amendment abolishing the arsenals at Bahia, Pernambuco and Pará. The Chamber voted a motion, offered by Deputy Rosa e Silva, asking for information in regard to the circulation of banks of issue.

SEPTEMBER 18.—Senate.—In speaking on the bill for confirming the power of the Princess Imperial, Senator José Ilygino declared that the act of the provisional government depriving the Princess of her property displayed a meanness incompatible with the generous spirit of the Brazilian people. —**Chamber of Deputies.**—A petition of Charles H. Ward asking for exemption from import duties for material intended for the use of a scientific exploring expedition in Matto Grosso, was referred to the committee on the budget. Deputy João Siqueira introduced a bill annulling the contracts made by the municipal council for renewing the charters of the Botanical Garden and S. Christovão street railway companies. The budget of the department of the interior was voted in 2nd discussion. The expenses of the department are fixed at 4,637,142\$500. Deputy Cúrio, in speaking on the army bill, says that the soldiers of the 4th battalion of artillery do not even know the names of the different parts of the pieces they handle. Deputy Chagas Lobato spoke against the bill establishing priority of civil marriage. This bill, he says, is a direct attack on the constitutional principle of religious freedom. The committee on the army and navy reported in favor of granting the honorary rank of captain in the navy to Adolpho Fortunato Hasselmann, assistant inspector of customs.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A workmen's party has been organized at Pará.
—New cases of small-pox have appeared at Victoria, Espírito Santo.
—An extra session of the Piahy legislature has been called for Nov. 5.
—Lieut.-governor Corrêa da Silva was elected governor of Pernambuco on the 17th.
—A telegram of the 15th from Pará states that the opposition parties will take part in the municipal elections.
—The São Paulo legislature proposes to abolish what is called *cachete*, or missionary work, among the Indians.
—At Caxambú a two storey hotel, intended to contain 165 rooms, is now in construction. The cost is estimated at 710,000\$.
—The Companhia Industrial Sabarense is going to increase the number of looms of its cotton factory from 50 to 100. It employs 100 operatives.
—The Bahia legislature has authorized the governor to rescind the subsidy contract held by the Lloyds Brasileiro for account of the Cia. Bahiana de Navegação.
—In the legislature of Espírito Santo there was introduced on the 15th a bill for granting a subsidy of 90,000\$ a year for a line of steamers between Victoria and Europe and the United States.
—The recent epidemic of yellow fever in the town of Cantagallo, state of Rio de Janeiro, caused the death of 115 persons. It began in April and lasted to the middle of July.
—At the municipal election in the city of Rio Grande do Sul 182 votes were cast for the monarchial candidates. The federalist party, considering the election illegal, did not go to the polls.
—A telegram of the 16th from Sergipe says that the present sugar crop is very small and that, unless it rains soon, the next crop will be a total failure. Why can not the celebrated "twelve" interfere and compel a rainfall?

—A project has been introduced into the São Paulo legislature creating a subsidy of 10,000\$ a year for young men "of recognized talent" who want to go to Europe to study music, painting and sculpture. São Paulo might better pay a subsidy for planting potatoes!

—A Montevideo telegram of the 15th says that Col. Luiz Benedicto Pereira Leite has addressed the following telegram to Gen. Deodoro:—"Guhabá, Aug. 27.—The people have appealed to me in writing to take charge of the government and I am here for this purpose. I cannot refuse to obey the will of the people. I declare to you that I will do anything for the sake of the republic. I am at my post, and you need have no anxiety in regard to the preservation of order."

—Some time ago the municipal council of Pernambuco changed the name of a street from *Conceição do Silva Jardim* and on the 13th inst. plates with the new name were placed on the corners. During the night, however, the plates were torn off and replaced with images of the Virgin Mary. On the 15th the chamber of deputies of the state voted a motion asking the municipal council to retain the original name of the street. It is to be hoped that this will prove a lesson for the municipal authorities of Rio, whose mania for changing the names of the streets is such that the oldest inhabitant can scarcely find his way through the city. The dispute was afterwards settled by giving the name of Silva Jardim to Rua das Nymphas.

—The *Garinheiro*, a paper published at Bagagem, Minas, says that in Estrella do Sul there is a man who has a paralytic brother-in-law and that, taking a peculiar view of the question of liberty, equality and fraternity, he assigned that brother-in-law quarters in the pigsty. It seems, however, that the hogs resented the intrusion and treated the poor man so badly that the neighbors, taking compassion on his sufferings, obliged his brother-in-law to admit him into the house again. But it is doubtful, we think, whether his position is better now than it was when he was staying with the other hogs.

—The Sergipe "twelve" has fixed the governor's salary at the modest figure of 12,000\$ per annum.

—The *alca* has become so severe in some districts of Ceará that the people have begun to emigrate.

—In Pernambuco the American consul gave a dinner to the governor of the state and Capt. Rodgers on the 18th.

—The Sergipe press is discussing the recent act of the state legislature in declaring vacant the seats of deputies who absent themselves for 30 consecutive days.

—On Aug. 29 there died at Santa Anna dos Ferros, Minas Geraes, a woman said to be 120 years old. If there were more anglers in Brazil we might have some variations on these stories.

—Cap. Alex. Rodgers, commissioner of the Colombian exposition at Chicago, has been received with marked cordiality at Pernambuco where much interest is taken in the preparation of a Brazilian exhibit.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 19th says that the telephone company of that city has received the material for a telephone line between São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro and will soon begin the erecting of posts along the Central railway.

—An Aracajú (Sergipe) telegram of the 19th says that a conflict had occurred there between the police and the regulars because the police had given a soldier's son a thrashing. It resulted in some light wounds and bruises, and naturally in a great deal of bad language.

—Governor Julio de Castilhos, of Rio Grande do Sul, whose historical republican sentiments are well known to our readers, has opened a credit, apparently on his own responsibility, of 7,792\$676 for the expenses of lodging the cavalry guard attached to the governor's palace and building a stable for their horses. Think of a "republican" governor keeping a cavalry guard constantly about his person! It is as bad as a republican minister riding about town with two armed soldiers as orderlies, after the good old monarchical style.

—When Dr. Miguel de Castro was elected president of Rio Grande do Norte he did not at once take office. Vice-president Cargel took charge of the state administration and proceeded to organize the judiciary. Now, however, the president, on taking office, annuls his predecessor's acts and appoints new judges. But the old judges refuse to be dispossessed and the consequence is that there are two sets of judges in the state. It is stated that the old judges have appealed to the federal supreme court. What a federal court has to do with a state court requires some explanation.

COFFEE NOTES

—The British str. *Caxton* left Victoria on the 20th with 4,479 bags of coffee for New York.
—It is stated that the contract with the Empresa de Obras Publicas for the delivery of coffee will not be signed.
—At the burning of the coffee cleaning establishment belonging to the Companhia de Engenheiros at Leopoldina on the 18th, 2,000 arrobas of coffee were destroyed.
—The coffee dealers and exporters recently made a representation to the municipal council against the obstructions in the Rua da Saude, but the *intendentes* ignore the matter entirely. Although the petitioners represent millions of capital and the most important industry in Brazil, they are not considered to be worth even the courtesy of an answer.
—On the 17th inst. there was a meeting of the coffee merchants of this city, called by Dr. Buarque de Macedo, president of the Empresa de Obras Publicas, for the purpose of discussing the contract between that Empresa and the Central railway for the delivery of coffee. Resolutions were adopted in favor of the increase of the number of persons employed in this service at the Gamba and city stations and for regulating the movement of vehicles on Rua da Saude.

RAILROAD NOTES

—On the 9th inst. there were at the station of Leopoldina 12,358 bags of coffee which could not be shipped for want of cars.
—The fusion of the São Paulo tramway companies is again the subject of speculation.
—It is stated that the director of the Central railway is going to order the removal of the rails, tie and timbers deposited at the Gamba station.
—The complaints against the freight service on the Central and Geral railways still continue. Why is it not possible to improve this service?
—The Companhia Ferro-Carril of Maranhão has ordered the material from the United States for a railway to Anil. It is expected that the material will be shipped some time in October.
—It is stated that the Minas Geraes delegation in the federal congress, disgusted with the repeated irregularities on the railways in their state, are going to introduce a bill for the expropriation of those roads.
—If the Central and Leopoldina roads can not afford the state of Minas Geraes a satisfactory outlet, why not improve the port of Victoria and connect it with the producing districts of that state? A good railway to Victoria would be of incalculable value to the state of Minas Geraes.

—The President signed a decree on the 19th conceding a privilege without interest guarantee, for a railway from Rio Pardo through Matto Grosso to the frontier of Bolivia. The road will quite certainly not be built this year, nor is it quite sure that it will be next year.

—The minister of agriculture has refused to grant a 90 years' privilege to Engineer Antonio Maria de Albuquerque O'Connell Jersey for a railway from Bataias, in São Paulo, to Diamantina, in Minas Geraes. The minister evidently fails to see the strategic importance of the road.

LOCAL NOTES

—A billiard saloon on Rua da Uruguanaya was robbed of 30,000\$ on the night of the 14th.
—The *Pais* now belongs to Messrs. Quintino Bocayuva, Rodolpho Abreu and Manoel Cotta.
—A bright spot in the desert of shales on the Bolsa here is "Cimento Brasileiro", which was recently sold at 400\$ per share.
—The *Pais* of the 16th states that the only change in its editorial staff is the return of Senator Quintino Bocayuva to the post of editor-in-chief.
—The municipal council has been authorized to expend 30,000\$ in assistance to indigent sufferers from small-pox and 5,000\$ with the service of vaccination.
—Law No. 9, voted by congress and signed by the President, fixes the salary of the latter at 120,000\$ a year and that of the Vice-President at 76,000\$.
—The municipal council has granted permission to the Companhia Exposição Universal Permanente do Brazil to erect buildings on unoccupied grounds in Largo da Lapa.

—We have seen a great many peculiar cases of subsidized journals trying to earn their money, but the last case beats them all. It is quite as pitiful as it is shamelessly disgusting.

—Senator Quintino Bocayuva, in returning to the press, says that the republic has been proclaimed, but does not yet exist. The senator is evidently one of those terrible "sebastianists."

—Deputy Aristides says that Minister Lucena is a "living insult to the principles and dignity of the republic." But, as he takes Banco da Republica notes he is probably not a "sebastianist."

—In the excavations made by order of the Companhia Metropolitana near the Caracaras reservoir, there was found a skeleton in a perfect state of preservation. And it is not the last skeleton this company will find, either.

—It is whispered that the municipal council can never be happy till it changes the name of Largo de Cerejas to Largo Metropolitano and that of Largo da Lapa to Largo da Exposição Universal Permanente do Brazil.

—It is only now that people here are beginning to talk about Mr. Bellamy's "Looking Backward." In the United States the interest in the work is now on the wane. It reminds one of the anecdote of the Irishman and the Jew.

—To recent applications for mining grants the minister for agriculture has answered that the applicants must wait until a law regulating the matter shall have been enacted. That project for a mining law is now getting very old.

—The Brazilian government has appointed Councillor João Pereira de Andrada a minister plenipotentiary to cover with the Portuguese minister on the subject of a commercial treaty, which is the special object of the latter's mission to Brazil.

—Messrs. Ferdinando Turchi and Carlos Fabricatore, two Italian journalists of this city, have gone to Montevideo to fight a duel. Why did they not get up an excursion to the Ilha d'Agua and make something out of the gate money?

—The municipal council has resolved not to accept the Cordovil proposition for the improvement and embellishment of the city. If it has anything to do with cutting down trees, blocking up the streets, building undesirable railways and creating vexatious monopolies, we are surprised the intendentes did not accept it.

—An attack was made on Deputy Vinhas in Rua dos Invalidos by two men at 11 o'clock on the night of the 16th, one of whom struck him on the head. One of the men was captured, but as he plead drunkenness and the deputy declined to prosecute, he was released. Not even his name is made public. Had it been any other man than Deputy Vinhas, we should have suspected that the pavement had risen up and hit him in the face.

—The remark attributed to ex-Minister Bocayuva that in negotiating the treaty of Montevideo the Brazilian and Argentine plenipotentiaries had foreseen events in relation to Bolivia and Uruguay that would alter the map of South America, led to an exchange of notes between the Uruguayan minister here and the Brazilian minister of foreign affairs. The former declares that the explanations offered are entirely satisfactory.

—In the parish of Irajá there is a man who is at once subdelegado and pretor, thus holding a combination of offices which, as is said, he finds very convenient. Whenever, for instance, the subdelegado wishes a warrant for arresting a man, the pretor never fails to grant it. If any act of the subdelegado requires the approval of the pretor, that approval is never refused. In this way the subdelegado is able to transact an immense amount of business without leaving his room. In fact he is a pocket edition of the old provisional government.

—It has been found that the supposed counterfeit notes discovered in a house on Rua D. Manoel, are not counterfeit after all. They are called-in notes faintly stamped on one side, which were apparently being prepared for some illegal use. The question now arises—how does it happen that these notes are outside of the Caixa da Amortização? The stamp mark is evidence of their having been received in that department and withdrawn from circulation. As we have heard of no burglary there, the inference is that some employed in an accomplice in the scheme to get them into circulation again.

—Eugene Hackl, engineer in charge of the works of the Companhia Stearica, committed suicide on the 18th.

—On the 18th a snake was discovered and killed in one of the trees on Rua Primeiro de Março near the Hotel do Globo.

—A telegram from Vichy on the 19th says that the ex-Emperor, being much improved in health, had left for Versailles to join his family.

—On Rua da Quitanda last Friday an engineer who made use of incomprehensible language in regard to a capitalist of this city, was cabled by the latter's son.

—Sr. Quintino Bocayuva, brigadier general by the grace of Gen. Deodoro, has changed his sword for the pen, and will again command the legion of readers of *O Pais*.

—There is a major in the national guard of Ceará who rejoices in the name of Al-tel-kader Catuniba. If his parents are living, what remorse they must feel!

—According to the naval commission appointed to investigate the propriety of moving the school of naval apprentices to some other locality, the Ilha das Enxadas is the only possible site.

—The minister of agriculture is "darning" the municipality for freight and coal accounts, the *intendencia* is owing the Central railway. The minister says the accounts must be squared every month.

—If suggestions are in order we would suggest the disappropriation of the building formerly occupied by the *Ziribuna* for the purpose of creating there an institution for disabled policemen under the designation of "Asylo Firibage."

—Our conscript fathers appear to have found out at last that there is an epidemic of small-pox in the city. At a meeting of the council on Saturday last, the president was authorized to invent a plan for diminishing the effects of the epidemic.

—On the 18th the *Diário Oficial* published the dispatches exchanged between the Brazilian minister for foreign affairs and the Uruguayan representative referring to the alleged reference by Gen. Bocayuva to certain changes in the map of South America, which reference the general formally denied.

—A small fire occurred Sunday morning in a deposit of empty boxes belonging to Fritz Mack & Co., on the travessa do Main. The building was burned but no harm was done to the *industria nacional* itself. Country consumers will not be deprived of their usual supply of home-made wines, liquors, etc.

—It is said that the "construction department" of the Banco Impulsor (Ruy Barboza, president) has obtained permission from the government to illuminate the theatres of this city with the electric light, under government fiscalization. The municipality is apparently of no account whatever in the government of this city.

—On and after the 1st prox, the newspapers of this city hitherto sold at 40 reis per copy, will be sold at 60 reis. The price of subscription will be increased from 12\$ to 16\$ per annum. This change is due to the depreciation of the currency and consequent increase in the price of labor and printing materials.

—We see that Deputy João de Siqueira wants Congress to annul the contracts celebrated with the Botanical Garden and S. Christovão tramway companies. Some good friend of this deputy ought to sit down with him and explain the immortality and the disastrous consequences of breaking contracts. Perhaps Henrique de Carvalho will undertake the delicate task.

—We learn that our item of last week regarding the school of the Carioca cotton factory was not strictly accurate. The school building has already been constructed, and all the company has asked is free admission for the furniture and apparatus. As the school is free and was built by the Carioca company at its own cost, the favor asked was certainly worthy of a more generous treatment.

—Dr. Alvaro Bianchi Tupper, new Chilean minister, gave a dinner to some friends at Freitas' Hotel on the evening of the 18th. Among the persons present were Deputies Zamo, Custodio de Mello and Amphiphio, all of whom made speeches. Dr. Tupper made a speech explaining the causes of the late war and defending the victors from the charge of cruelty that has recently been made against them.

—The municipal council, at its meeting on the 16th, decided to expropriate the house formerly occupied by Gen. Deodoro and the adjoining buildings for the purpose of establishing a school to be called Escola Deodoro. It further decided that Gen. Deodoro would be permitted to reside there whenever he wishes. We fear that the council has been corrupted by Gov. Aguiar's letter and it is ironically naming an epigram at the president of the republic.

—President Deodoro has vetoed the very reasonable act of Congress prohibiting the holding of national and state offices at one and the same time. The objections are forced and illogical. We have seen a minister holding the office of governor of a state, other governors hold seats in Congress, a governor up north holds a seat in the legislature of another state and several judges occupy executive and legislative offices. Even a minister to a foreign country is a member of Congress. A prohibition is certainly necessary.

—According to the *Pais* of the 19th, Joaquina, daughter of a servant of Messrs. Azevedo & Machado, was sent to the S. Sebastião hospital on Aug. 20, and to the present her mother has not been able to learn whether she is dead or alive. On the 11th Messrs. Azevedo & Machado wrote to the administrator of the hospital inquiring what had become of Joaquina (of Joaquina, mind) and received an answer stating that *Maria da Conceição* had died on the 27th. If there are any excuses for this wretched place, we should like to hear what they are.

September 19th, 1891.

BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nom. value	Last sale	Closing quotation
10,000,000\$	4,000,000\$	29,375\$	RIO DE JANEIRO				
			Agricultura do Brasil	4 200/- July 91	30\$	150 0000	—
1,000,000	170,000	34,000	Alfândega do Brasil	4 200/- July 91	100	50 0000	— 180 0000
5,000,000	434,917	44,917	Auxiliar	10 000/- July 91	100	250 0000	
20,000,000	450,000	86,157	Ilha	20 000/- Feb. 91	100	50 0000	

BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nom. value	Last sale	Closing quotations
RIO DE JANEIRO							
10,000,000\$	4,000,000\$	99,358\$	Agriola do Brasil.....	4 000—July 91	80\$	180 000	—
1,000,000	476,000	34,000	Alfagoda do Brasil.....	4 200—July 91	120	200	—
5,000,000	1,450,000	416,077	Asilares.....	10 000—July 91	200	200	—
20,000,000	—	85,187	Bahia.....	20 000—Feb. 91	50	50	000
1,000,000	—	—	Brasiliense.....	10 000—May 91	250	—	—
10,000,000	11,000,000	14,345,541	Brazil.....	20 000—July 91	300	300	165 000—168 000
—	4,000,000	—	Brazil.....	20 000—July 91	100	105	100 000—107 000
10,000,000	2,000,000	—	Brazil e Londres.....	—	80	—	—
10,000,000	100,000,000	4,165	Brazil North America, gold.....	8 000—July 91	200	24	000—27 000
10,000,000	1,000,000	37,701	Brasileiro.....	4 000—July 91	80	60	000
2,000,000	1,411,120	8,753	Classe Laboratoras.....	8 000—July 91	35	20	000
1,000,000	100,000	50,000	Central.....	4 000—July 91	100	108	000
2,000,000	700,000	109,150	Cooperativo.....	4 000—July 91	35	—	—
1,000,000	10,000,000	8,842,444	Commercial Rio de Janeiro.....	12 000—July 91	270	270	000
—	10,000,000	—	do 2 series.....	8 000—July 91	200	240	000
2,000,000	2,000,000	306,154	Comerciantes.....	5 000—July 91	100	100	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	8,800,000	Comercio do 2 series.....	16 000—July 91	100	—	—
—	1,000,000	—	do 2 series.....	2 400—July 91	40	60	000
1,000,000	200,000	59,000	Comercio e Industria.....	6 000—July 91	100	100	000
80,000,000	50,000,000	1,377,635	Construtor do Brasil.....	4 000—July 91	100	130	130 000—135 000
1,000,000	4,000,000	—	Contestual.....	—	—	—	—
2,000,000	800,000	4,492	Cosmopolita.....	4 000—July 91	80	—	35 000—45 000
1,000,000	—	500,000	Credito Commercial.....	6 000—July 91	100	140	000
25,000,000	—	11,128	Credito Garantia.....	3 000—July 91	60	60	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	Credito Mercantil.....	15 000—July 91	200	138	000
100,000,000	35,000,000	531,484	Credito Movei.....	12 000—July 91	80	45	000
40,000,000	20,000,000	115,167	Credito Paquet.....	10 000—July 91	80	60	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	Credito Publico (Central).....	5 000—Jan. 91	100	105	000
20,000,000	2,500,000	650,465	Credito Real do Brazil.....	12 000—July 91	600	180	000
—	1,000,800	—	do 2 series.....	12 000—July 91	60	93	000
—	10,818,840	—	do com. com. 2 series.....	10 000—July 91	100	100	000
25,000,000	3,500,000	38,747	Credito Rural e Interior.....	15 000—July 91	60	60	000
100,000,000	30,000,000	20,300	Credito Universal, gold.....	12 000—Jan. 91	60	20	000
1,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	Deputados e Deputados.....	10 000—July 91	300	300	000
2,000,000	675,000	31,527	Federal do Brazil.....	15 000—Jan. 91	60	84	000
1,000,000	100,000	15,724	Fluminense.....	4 000—July 91	100	55	000
1,000,000	5,000,000	126,717	Planca Brasileira.....	4 000—July 91	100	72	000
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	Imperial.....	—	80	121	000
8,000,000	8,000,000	1,330,000	Industrial e Mercantil.....	10 000—July 91	200	180	170 000—182 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	20,000	Intermediario.....	12 000—July 91	200	272	000
20,000,000	10,000,000	1,784,455	Industria e Commercio.....	6 000—July 91	100	110	000
61,000,000	2,700,000	4,200,000	London & Brazilian, Limited.....	5—Apr. 90	170	120	000
—	12,000,000	—	Metropolitana do Brazil.....	—	20	—	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	125,000	Mercantil dos Varejistas.....	10 000—July 91	200	225	000
1,000,000	2,000,000	10,000	Realista.....	12 000—July 91	30	30	000
1,000,000	—	—	Mitico.....	—	20	20	000
5,000,000	984,110	9,421	Operanos.....	—	8	2	000—3 100
10,000,000	25,000,000	1,000,000	Rio.....	6 000—July 91	100	107	000
1,000,000	200,000	50,000	Pova.....	—	20	107	107 000—117 500
1,000,000	3,000,000	350,000	Popular.....	6 000—July 91	100	120	000
6,000,000	2,000,000	—	Regional do Brazil.....	—	100	—	—
10,000,000	1,000,000	1,701,304	Rio de Janeiro, do 2 series.....	10 000—July 91	200	205	150—160 000
1,000,000	997,200	31,510	Rio de Janeiro.....	5 000—July 91	70	70	000
20,000,000	4,000,000	12,000	Rio e Mato Grosso.....	1 000—July 91	60	30	000
10,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	Rural e Hypothecario.....	12 000—July 91	200	410	000
2,000,000	2,000,000	200,000	Sociedade Bancaria.....	8 000—July 91	100	100	000
20,000,000	12,000,000	261,031	Sul-Americano.....	7 200—July 91	120	75	000—
2,000,000	5,375,350	286,053	União de Creditos.....	15 000—Apr. 91	200	220	000
1,000,000	9,000,000	748,337	União Luso Brasileira.....	4 000—July 91	100	65	000
20,000,000	2,000,000	—	Viagem do Brazil.....	—	60	54	000
PROVINCIAL							
10,000,000\$	1,350,000\$	494,014\$	Credito Real S. Paulo.....	4 000—July 91	50	25	000
—	1,814,000	—	do 2 series.....	1 000—July 91	10	20	000
—	2,570,020	—	do com. luso 91.....	1 000—July 91	50	60	000
—	1,785,580	200,000	Lavoura S. Paulo.....	12 000—July 91	100	147	000
10,000,000	1,000,000	750,000	Mercantil, Santos.....	—	—	—	—
—	2,250,000	—	do 2 series.....	3 000—July 91	50	50	000
—	—	5,000,000	S. Paulo.....	6 000—July 91	100	121	000
2,000,000	7,513,099	116,807	Santos S. Paulo.....	7 000—July 91	70	80	000
2,000,000	1,575,100	—	Suas Cotas.....	14 250—Jan. 91	150	150	000
2,000,000	10,000,000	543,532	Territorial, do.....	15 000—July 91	300	300	000
—	700,000	—	do 2 series.....	5 000—July 91	40	—	—

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.	
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HYPOTHECARY NOTES

<i>Precant Amount</i>	<i>Interest payable</i>	<i>Rate of %</i>	<i>Banks</i>	<i>Yompa's value</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing quotation</i>
\$48,430.00	June - Dec.	5	Broad	100	100.00	
14,163.10	Jan. - July	6	Crédito Real do Brazil	100	81.00	--- = 85.00
		6	do gold	£ 1 1/2	114.0000	
7,535.30	Apr - Oct.	6	Crédito Real de S. Paulo	100	92.00	
7,792.800		6	Rep. dos Estados Unidos	100	100.00	--- = 103.00
3,600		6	do gold	100		
	May - Nov.	6	Crédito	100	80.00	72.00 = 78.00
7,995.800		6	União, S. Paulo	100		

MILLS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nonpaid value	Last sale	Closing quotation
2,400,000	2,400,000	168,212.8	Alliança	125 000—July 91	200\$	360\$ 000	—
400,000	400,000	—	Roz Fm	—	200	220 000	—
1,000,000	3,000,000	63,278	Brazil Industrial	12 000—July 91	200	210 000	.... 210\$
—	300,000	576	Brasília	8 000—Aug 91	200	205 000	—
1,000,000	169,715.3	—	Catania	14 000—July 91	200	210 000	.... 210\$
442,000	600,000	240,000	Confiança Industrial	17 000—Aug 91	200	198 000	—
—	419,160	—	do 2ª série	17 000—2 July 91	140	120 000	—
2,400,000	570,000	—	Corcovado	3 500—July 91	120	125 000	—
—	80,000	—	Curitiba do Sul	—	80	—	—
250,000	250,000	—	D Isabel	—	200	210 000	—
600,000	600,000	96,392	Industrial Alameda	—	200	200 000	—
—	135,470	10,313	Industrial de Ouro Preto	—	140	45 000	—
400,000	1,400,000	—	Os Grândes	12 000—July 91	200	210 000	—
2,000,000	42,000,000	27,000	Petropolitana	9 000—July 89	200	140 000	—

MISCELLANEOUS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve Fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
1,000,000	600,000	..	Progresso Ind do Brazil.....	7 000—July 91	300	200 000	...
1,000,000	1,000,000	237,175	Rio de Janeiro.....	14 000—July 95	200	200 000	...
1,200,000	3,200,000	31,718	S. Antonio.....	15 000—Jan. 91	200	225 000	...
3,200,000	1,500,000	..	do 2 series.....	..	100	80 000	...
850,000	600,000	10,612	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	..—Aug. 90	200	220 000	...
250,000	250,000	1,302	União Industrial.....	8 000—Jan. 91	80	215 000	...
10,000,000	4,469,440	..	União Industrial S. Sebastião.....	3 000—Jan. 91	220	110 000	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve Fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
400,000	400,000	..	Agre-Colônia de Vasconcelos	...	2005	198500	...
7,000,000	7,000,000	..	Carr. e Viçag. Fluminense.....	4 000—July 90	200	205 000	...
768,400	768,400	20,000	Carnegie Fluminense.....	10 000—Jan. 91	200	218 000	...
..	300,000	..	Comércio e Indústria.....	..	..	..	...
738,000	738,000	..	Commissões e Escondido de C.	10 000—Jan. 91	60	200	...
10,000,000	4,500,000	..	Empieza de Obras Públicas.....	10 000—Jan. 91	200	165 000	155000—83
..	550,000	..	do 2 series.....	10 000—Jan. 91	140	87 000	...
12,500,000	2,500,000	..	Escondido de C. e Escondido de C.	40 000—Jan. 91	40	34 000	...
20,000,000	4,000,000	..	Evoica Fluminense.....	2 800—July 91	40	35 000	15 000—18
74,000,000	12,000,000	..	Ind. de Melhoresamentos.....	2 000—July 91	50	24 000	...
10,000,000	..	..	Ind. de Colônias do Brazil.....	..	60	..	...
1,000,000	1,000,000	..	Ind. Liv. e Viçag. de Macaé.....	..	100	180 000	...
220,000	220,000	220,000	Industrial Flum. (Kiosques).....	..—Jan. 91	50	150 000	...
50,000,000	50,000,000	..	Melhoramentos no Brazil.....	6 000—Jan. 91	200	130 000	130 000—132
200,000,000	10,000,000	..	do 2 series.....	Int.—Jan. 91	100	100 000	25 000—...
1,500,000	1,500,000	..	do 2 series.....	..	80	155 000	35 000—37
1,200,000	1,200,000	..	Nacional de Obras.....	5 000—Jan. 91	..	130 000	...
..	500,000	..	Nova Era Rural.....	10 000—Jan. 91	70	20 000	15 000—...
1,000,000	1,000,000	..	Pastoril Mendonça.....	6 000—Aug. 90	120	180 000	...
650,000	470,000	..	Phosphato de Cal.....	..	120	55 000	...
2,000,000	2,000,000	..	Saneamento do Rio.....	12 000—Jan. 91	40	35 000	...
8,000,000	8,400,000	..	Servicos Maritimos.....	8 000—Jan. 91	120	110 000	...
1,000,000	2,000,000	..	Torreus Brasileira.....	3 600—Jan. 91	80	80 000	..—69
300,000	300,000	..	União.....	..—Jan. 91	200	250 000	...

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" 29	Tagus.....	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 30	Tamar.....	Santos.
Oct. 5	Thames.....	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

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